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Persons sending the Journal through the math paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Fereign postage is usually double these rates. in the United States should put on an eight-page

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Win LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

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-- Sixteen Pages --

To Republican Editors. The summer meeting of the Indiana Re publican Editorial Association will be held at Lafayette, and every member is urged to attend this important meeting. The meeting for business will open at 8 p. m. Thursday, July 30. Important subjects of vital interest to the press will be briefly discussed and acted upon. A second business meeting will be held on Friday morning aboard the steamer on Lake Erie. The citizens of Lafayette have provided excellent entertainment for the afternoon and evening of Thursday. Apply for transportation from your nearest connecting points with the following roads, to Lafayette, to the general passenger agents of the Monon, the L. E. & W., the Wabash and the Big Four railreads. The party will leave Lafayette in Wagner palace sleepers for To ledo at midnight, arriving in Toledo at 8:55 a. m. Friday, via the Clover Leaf route Steamer will await there for Put-in Bay. Toledo citizens will entertain the party in the evening, and all who desire can reach home Saturday night. Transportation will be furnished at Lafayette for the lake trip, and the expense will be very small. Much preparation has been made for this trip, and every member who can should take advantage of this outing. Do not fall to notify the secretary not later than Monday of your intentions in the matter, so that carriages, cars, etc., can be provided. One member and one member of his family is allowed transportation. Come and be with J. A. KEMP, Secretary. Salem, Ind., July 26.

The trouble with the Democratie-Popu list combination is, it has too many vices,

After all, the Populist platform compares favorably with that of the Altgeld conven-

Banker Sewall and Populist Watson car draw lots for the notoriety of being cennected with the Boy Orater.

The Populist platform is as bad as the St. Louis convention knew how to make i but it is not as bad as the Chicago plat-

If the Democrat-Populists should succeed in electing two Vice Presidents it migh become necessary to amend the Constitution in order to provide a place for both.

The inquiry which newspapers have made in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin shows that the Democratic revolt against the Altgeld ticket and platform includes thousands of

Speaking of ratios, if the coinage ratio of the Populist convention should adjusted to their irrepressible propensity to talk, it would be 1,000 of talk to 1 of

Already the action of the banks in taking allayed the uncertainty which has caused of metropolitan newspapers. Almost withhide it away.

Senator Turpie seems to be the head of Supreme Court regarding the hold-over Senators, but it should occasion no sur prise in view of his political history.

The Bimetallic League, alias the silve metallism. What they desire is to boom their silver property in the stock market.

The Republican candidate for Governor and a Republican, that circumstance becandidate's control does

It may have struck the Populist convention as sensational and tragic to have Bryan's golden cross and crown of thorns hall, but to many thousands of people not affected by the madness of that convention bour, it will appear as sacrilege.

The importance which Purdue University has attained under Professor Goss through its experiments in developing locomotives is indicated by the fact that the July issue of the Railway Master Mechanic contains two editorial allusions to its work and to several papers and demonstrations made by Professor Goss.

While the rank and file of the Populist United States. As for many of the leaders they were never sincere. They are in th movement for what they can get out of

A large number of those attending the Populist convention at St. Louis are sin cere men who are very much in earnest. Those from the South are men who have been ignored and counted out in election for years by the Democrats of that section but the Populist, wherever he is found, is a tireless talker, talking on and on, evi dently for his own edification.

for a meeting of the committee, Aug. 3, at fuighten men who have the courage of

THE PLOT THICKENING.

The nomination of William J. Bryan by the Populist convention complicates the political situation and may add to the gayety of the campaign. There is something ludicby another convention and repudiating the other half. In the present case it puts Mr. Bryan in an embarrassing situation, He cannot accept the Populist nomination without insulting his first running mate and offending those who first nominated him, and he cannot decline without giving offense to the Populists. It is quite likely, however, that the managers of the freesilver campaign, with the unlimited resources at their command, will find a way of settling this difficulty. The Journal predicts that Mr. Bryan will not decline the Populist nomination and will run on both tickets. In that case it might be possible that some States would go for Bryan and Sewall and others for Bryan and Watson, provided the Democrats and Populists should put up separate electoral tickets in the South. In speculating on the further possibilities of the situation it must be renembered that after presidential electors are chosen they can vote in the Electoral College for whom they please. They are under no constitutional or legal obligation to vote for any particular person for President or Vice President, though they are under a strong moral and political obligation to vote for the candidate of the party which elected them. Under ordinary circumstances it would be political suicide for a presidential elector to fail to carry out his implied obligation to cast his vote in the Electoral College for the candidate of his party, yet he might do so without violating any law or incurring any penalty. Circumstances might arise, as by the before the Electoral College acted, which would absolve the electors from all obligation and leave them free to vote for their personal choice. This did happen in 1872, when Horace Greeley died, Nov. 29, three weeks after the election. In the election the Democrats had carried six States, namely: Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas, having at that time an aggregate of 74 electoral votes. The death of Mr. Greeley left the electors free to vote for whom they pleased. this situation Maryland, Tennessee and Texas cast their 28 electoral votes Thomas A. Hendricks; Kentucky cast votes for Hendricks and 4 for B. Gratz Brown; Missouri cast 6 for Hendricks. for Brown and one for David Georgia cast 6 for Brown and 2 for Perkins, of Georgia, while 3 votes Georgia and 8 from Louisiana were counted. The vote for Vice President was still more scattering. B. Gratz Brown was the Democratic nominee for this office, but in the Electoral College votes were cast not only for him, but for George Julian, of Indiana; Colquitt, of Georgia; Palmer, of Illinois; Bramble, of Kentucky; Groesbeck, of Ohio; Mackey, of Kentucky; and Banks, of Massachusetts. In that election the Democratic party went to pleces, not only at the polls, but in the Electoral College.

In the present case if the Democrat-Populists should carry some States and the Populist-Democrats others. thus chosen might vote solidly for Bryan for President and divide their votes tween Sewall and Watson for Vice Prestother pressure, they might all come vote for predict what such men as these electors are likely to be will do. If the result of the popular election should open the way for the use of money in the purchase of "boodle" campaign in the interest of the free-silver candidate far more scandalous than anything in the previous history of

NEWSPAPER WITHOUT ADVER-TISEMENTS.

The Journal has had frequent occasion

respect to size, cheap and nasty illustraflaunting columns of padded "news." There are degrees of offense; some papers transgress good taste in one of the directions named and in mild measure, others have all the bad features to a moderate extent, outdo every former attempt at sensationalism. The New York World belongs to the latter class and until recently has easily led all competitors, but the Journal of that they do not really illustrate anything. dered in getting at the facts. Much room of course, devoted to advertising, and made up the thirty, forty, forty-eight or sixty-four page editions of the paper which

to fill up with something startling if pos-In a city like New York there must be they would like a paper which would give the news in brief, and nothing but the acquainted with it. Mr. Hearst, the million aire proprietor of the New York Journal, missed an excellent opportunity to try this experiment. Instead of entering into competition with other papers on their own lines of enterprise, instead of slavishly imfered the public something novel in the way of newspapers, namely, a journal of two, four or six pages, as circumstances might justify, containing the daily record of the world's doings carefully edited, briefly presented, and with no pictures and no advertisements to occupy space. As matters now are, no paper can afford to bar out advertisements, the great part of its income being derived from that source, the subscription department in this era of low prices not paying the expenses of publication. Advertisements are news in one sense. it is true, and a considerable part of the public finds it profitable to study them, but another part finds them only an irritation, and this class of readers ought to be willing to pay a fair price for a paper catering to their taste for conciseness and brevity and their distaste for all extraneous matter. Such a paper should sell for five cents copy; its clientele would mainly class that should find ten cents none too much to pay for such a sheet. At that price, with a circulation that New York or Chicago might afford—the experiment would not be worth while in any other city-a profit from subscriptions would not be impossible. Courage and capital would both be required for carrying out such a scheme, and both of these Mr. Hearst has, which makes it the more to be regretted that his enterprise did not take the direction suggested. He could, at most, only lose money and there is reason to suspect that he it hardly seems likely that the taste for freakish pictures and Richard Harding Dafinancially profitable to all the New York see fit to change the plan of his journal at this stage of proceedings he is welcome to the ideas here presented.

THE UNITED STATES DRAWING ON CANADA.

Canada, like the United States, takes her ensus every ten years, but for some reason or other she takes hers in the first odd year of each decade, 1891 instead of 1890. The last census shows that in 1891 there were in Canada 647,392 persons of foreign birth as against 609,318 in 1881. In 1880 there were in the United States 6,679,943 persons of foreign birth, and in 1890 there were 9,249,547. The figures show a surprising contrast both between the number of persons of foreign birth in the two countries and the rate of increase between the last two censuses. During the ten years from 1889 to 1890 the numof foreign-born inhabitants of the United States increased 2,569,604, while in Canada during the same period the increase was only 38,044. In one respect this contrast is favorable to Canada, since it shows that the population of that country is far more homogeneous and in much greater proportion native born than that of the United States. But it also shows that Canada offers very little attraction for foreign immigrants compared with those of the United States. As there is a great deal of fertile and unoccupied land in Canada, and as the government is a fairly good one, it must be that the milder climate, freer institutions States cause the tide of immigration to turn in this direction. Another fact going to prove the superior attractions of this country is that during the ten years from 1881 to 1891, in which the foreign-born population of Canada increased only 38,044, more than 1,000,000 immigrants from Europe landed in that country, many of whom were lib erally assisted by the Canadian government to induce them to come to the Dominion and settle there on free homestends or engage in industrial occupations. The figures show that less than 4 per cent. of the foreign immigrants who landed in Canada during the period named remained there The rest, presumably, came to the United States. Not only that, but statistics show that during the decade ending with 1890 392,302 native-born Canadians settled in the United States, so that we not only drew foreigners who landed there and came or how long can Canada stand such a drain

A CIVILIAN'S SUGGESTION. Last year there was much indignation merous staff because no arrangements had a battalion, but more than have been seen in fighting companies, came from their homes arrayed in all their toggery, maknant. This year the long array of titled have been provided for. They will live during the week in the field of instruction. In addition to the adjutant-general and the lieutenant sary-general, paymaster-general, surgeonnance, chief of engineer corps and ordant colonels and the number of aids-decamp been multiplied, the multitude Gs and A. I. Gs-generals of some sort a variety of ill-fitting uniforms, or, rather, quires practice to wear a uniform and a It is not the purpose of the Journal to

lency the subject of other than serious remark. So fearfully and wonderfully titled a crowd is calculated to inspire awe, but tate central committee has issued a call in higgledy-piggledy, the only object being I at the field of instruction and at

pense of the State, that it be instructed as is the rank and file. Major Defrees or Captain Curtis could do this, and General Robbins is no amateur in that line. Th staff could be instructed in the wearing of uniforms and in the adjusting of a sword so that it will not trip the wearer up. Some of its members might be told that their boots should be blacked. Under in struction, the staff should be taught the calls, particularly the surgeon's call, and the difference between reveille and taps. In short, if one-tenth of the attendance the Governor's staff let the one-tenth re ceive daily instruction, beginning at squad

Light Wanted. In commenting upon some art posters ecently the Journal remarked that the most notable peculiarity of an art poster, to the lay mind, is the complete absence in the design of anything suggestive of the character or contents of the work it is supposed to advertise." This innocent and trusincere comment brings a protest from Stone & Kimball, publishers of the posters under discussion. They point out, for examole, that the red-headed girl on the one accompanying the novel, "Theron Ware," represents the red-headed Irish girl who is one of the prominent characters in that book. The fitness of the other posters is also shown with equal clearness. The Journal cheerfully and thankfully accepts this information. Its attitude toward art posters is not one of antagonism, but of curiosity and bewilderment. It is free to confess that it does not understand them, but is far from taking the position that it does not wish to understand them. On the contrary, it desires ardently to penetrate the mystery in which they are enveloped; to know just why the remarkable beings who appear in them amid singular surroundings should stamp the productions as "art;" to know, in short, why an art poster is an art poster. Red-headed girls figure on many of them. What is there distinctive about this one that should make it especially representative of the girl in "Theron Ware?" It would like to have the key, so that it might solve at a glance the significance of such curios say, as the "art" cover of a pretentious little magazine just at hand bearing the title "What to Eat." There is a girl, yellowhaired, this time without drapery, something which may be clouds or may papers that affect it. If Mr. Hearst should | be foliage, and from which peep a bright | red, round object and some little yellow ones which may be the moon and stars or a big, red apple and little, yellow apples Close to the girl is a tiger cat gnawing a bone. Now, what is the significance of this? The girl does not look good enough to eat the fruit, if it is fruit, looks unwholesome and if it is a moon, why is she gazing at it if she wants to know "what to eat?" It is all very confusing, and until the Journal can get a better comprehension of poster art it is just as likely as not to go or without being able to distinguish Theron Ware's red-headed girl from any other poster girl of the same color. Any light which the publishers can throw on the matter is therefore welcome.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Thoughtful Parent. Briggs-No, I don't believe in making the children go to church unless they want to Braggs-I do. Then I can stay at home

and get a nap. The Wisdom of Mand. "Come into the garden, Maud," but Maud

was much too wise. Said she: "Oh, no; the corn has ears, and the potatoes eyes."

He Understood Her.

Jugg-I have come to ask you, sir, refuse to permit your daughter to marry

Alt-To refuse? Why, you-"Yessir. If you will only be so kind, I

know I can get her consent at once.'

Willing to Oblige. "Popper," asked the young woman, "why is it that you have never done anything to make you famous?"

"Never thought of it," said the old man "What had I better do-bolt the ticket, or take seven bottles of patent medicine?"

SCIENTIFIC.

The complete skeleton of a human being has been photographed by X rays in Berlin, a Wimshurst machine, costing only being used instead of an induction

It is believed near Niagara Falls that the jar of the cataract has caused crystals to be more common there than elsewhere, out a study of the rocks has given Prof.

W. H. Brewer no confirmation of this. The man power formerly used for drawaccumulator More recently an electro-magnetic towing system, known as the De Bovet system, has been installed, the result of which has been a reduction of fifty-seven in the

number of men employed, The copper deposit in a Daniell cell a small glass tank instead of a sensitive plate in a photographic camera, the image eing thrown on the copper pole of the Daniell cell in this tank, Herr Piljtschikow believes it to be possible to produce illustrations for printing purposes.

Over 300 cases of sunstroke are reported to have occurred in Australia in January, the month of greatest heat. In its suggestions to the colonial government, the medical board point out that the excessive use of intoxicants is a chief predisposing cause, while the effect of alcoholic stimulants in treatment is likely to prove dis

An outbreak of anthrax in the canton of Zurich, in a district where the disease had neighboring horse-hair factory. The ray material for this factory comes from Rusia, where anthrax is common among horses, while it is rare in Switzerland. Anthrax germs were lound not only on the horse hair but also in the dust of the

Calcium carbide is thought by a French experimenter, M. Chuard, to promise val nable service in agriculture. Small portions placed in the earth near the roots of plants decomposed slowly, developing acetylene around the roots, and producing at the same time chalk and a small amount of ammonia, all of which are beneficial to the soil. It is proposed also to use the substance as an insecticide for both the leaves and roots of plants.

A new hypnotic, unlike the sleep-pro ducers now used in being a vegetable product instead of a result of chemical synthesis, has been isolated by Dr. Hefter, of Leipsic. It is an alkaloid, called pellotin, from a Mexican cactus known as annalo-As tried thus far, in doses varying up to nearly two grains, it has produced ound sleep in nearly an nervous disorders. lost patients suffered no unpleasant aftereffects, a few complaining of giddiness.

A committee of the British Association was appointed five or six years ago to investigate a coral reef by sounding and boring. The project is now being carried out under Professor Solas, arrangements aving been completed for making a fournch boring to a denth of about 1.000 feet Funafuti, an fatoli about fifteen miles in circumference, belonging to a group due north of the Fijis. The core of this boring is expected to reveal the origin of he component rocks.

The powerful affinity of aluminium for oxygen has been utilized by M. Molssar in a new method of preparing alloys. The process consists in throwing into a bath of liquid aluminium a mixture of the oxidto be reduced and of aluminium filings, and has yielded alloys of aluminium with ckel, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium and titanium. It is believed that this method admits of general application, and will make possible the production of a number of new alloys with refractory

A rather novel practice in these days of counterfeits and adulterations is the sale of a real article through the representation

that it is simply an imitation. An inves-tigation by Sir William Fowler has shown that some feeling having been aroused against the wholesale destruction of small white herons or egrets during the season n which they have their nests and their young, certain milliners have been trimming hats with plumes that are warranted to be artificial but that prove to be un-questionably genuine. "Thus," he dec'ares, one of the most beautiful of birds is being swept off the face of the earth, under cir cumstances of peculiar crueity, to minister to a passing fashion bolstered up by a glaring falsehood."

Astronomers are already preparing for

the next great shower of Leonids, or November meteors. These showers, which are among the most impressive phenomena exhibited by nature to man, are due to the crossing of the earth's path of stream of minute bodies-probably pebbles not exceeding an ounce or two weight, and spaced a mile or two apart in the densest portion of the swarm which complete a revolution in their orbi in about thirty-three and one-fourth years The meteors cross the earth's orbit at the point reached by our planet on the 12th or 13th of November, being next due the place where the orbits intersect November, 1899, or November, 1900. As the stream is immensely long, the earth wil probably pass through the dense part of t on both years, and may encounter scattered members of the group on one or two preceding and following those The thickness of the stream seems to be about lw.000 miles, but the earth, passing obliquely through it, is exposed to the meteorie downpour for about five hours. The meteors are traveling in the wake of Temple's comet, which Leverrier thought was brought into our system in the year 126 of our era. That this stream is comparatively new is proven by the fact that it extends over not more han a tenth of its orbit, while the August meteors, which appear every year, have become quite evenly scattered over their entire orbit. Among other suggestions for studying the Leonids, Dr. Johnstone Stoney recommends attempts to photograph the swarm, both at the time when the earth is passing through it and while it is still in outer space. The swarm will be invisible to the eye, except as the particles are burned in our atmosphere, but may impress a long-exposed sensitive plate. Data that may serve in tracing a very remarkable past history may be gained also by noting the time when the earth encounters the most advanced of the meteors-possibly this year-and the hours when the showers seem to begin, to reach their height, and to pass off. Any person who about the middle of next November, witnesses a display of shooting stars from the constellation Leo may aid astronomy

LITERARY NOTES.

by recording exactly what he sees.

The Critic, in reviewing Joaquin Miller's new volume of poetry, "Songs of the Soul," predicts that it "will surely bring about a Miller renaissance.

Mme. Tolstoi holds a diploma from the University of Moscow, in spite of the fact that she was married at the age of seventeen, and she is said to be quite as

All of Rudyard Kipling's poems and stories-and, for that matter, the poems and stories of other distinguished English authors-are copyrighted in this country, and their quotation in newspapers or else where is a violation of the copyright law, carrying serious penalties.

Andre Castaigne, the artist, was recently given the unusual opportunity of sketching Pope Leo from life. One of the bictures that he secured represents the Pope in his private garden at the Vatican, surrounded by cardinals. Mr. Castaigne's drawings will accompany the fourth and concluding paper of the group which Marion Crawford has been writing on Rome It will appear in the Century for August and will be devoted to "The Vatican."

The following is quoted from the memoirs of Henri Rochefort in regard to Victor Hugo's tendency to think in verse "He told me that his first thought on awakening in the morning invariably came Often in the heat of a discussion he would suddenly begin to scan and rhyme his arguments, * * * then continue the conversation in prose, evidently unconscious of his versified interpolation. * * * Moreover, in many of his novels, especially in Les Travailleurs de la Mer,' many phrases can easily be found that he has involuntarily versified. Poetry had become his usual language, and he found it almost

difficult to speak any other.' Mr. S. S. McClure, the proprietor of Mc-Clure's Magazine, meditates a very important new departure. He thinks that the public are beginning to be wearied of black and white, and proposes to make experiments in colored illustrations. For this purpose he has arranged to publish a life of Christ, which will probably be written by Ian Maclaren or Mr. S. Crockett, in his magazine, and he is trayeling in Egypt and Palestine, making arrangements for the pictures. An immense sum is to be sunk in the hope of securing thoroughly satisfactory reproductions. "If Mr. McClure succeeds," says the Bookman. "no doubt others will have to follow

in his track, and a new terror will be added to magazine publishing." Mr. James Lane Allen, whose recently a rapid sale, has just gone off to the Maine coast for a two months' vacation, where he will finish his revision of "John company at the beginning of September. It is noteworthy that "A Kentucky Cardinal," which was published about a year and a half ago, has just passed into its seventeenth thousand, and that "Aftermath," the second part, has been selling, since its appearance last Christmas, at the rate of sixteen hundred copies a month. The figures are remarkable in view of the fact that both books take rank amon the quieter volumes of belies lettres, and make no appeal to the restless, morbid spirit of the time.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be under a

oledge to his physicians never to make

another public speech. He has more than once asked to have it set aside, but without success. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is at work on play founded on her novel, "A Woman of Quality." The American rights of this

piece have been secured by Daniel and Charles Frohman French physicians are alarmed over the fact that at least 25 per cent. of the total number of medical practitioners in France

are aliens, and they are determined to secure some kind of legislation which will remedy this trouble. The new Shah of Persia has announced that henceforth public posts, dignities, and military titles, as well as decorations, wil be granted solely on the merits of the can-

didates, that no money consideration will

he allowed weight in the matter, and that e himself will decline all pecuniary pres-Henry Cockayne Cust, formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, has started on fourney through Africa. His purpose is to make himself personally acquainted with the dark continent, with a view to entering Parliament. His journey will com-

mence from Cape Town and will end at

Oscar Wilde is said to have been reconciled with his wife, and an effort is being made to secure his release from confinement. He has been reading St. Augustine and Walter Pater, and remarked to a friend recently: "I have erred throughout my life in leaving out all consideration of the moral element

his mustache, which he no longer curls straight. This gives him a more benignant and less ferocious aspect. They say that, like his prototype, Ludwig II, of Bavaria, e is growing very fat, owing to overeat-Miss Fanny Crosby, the hymn writer,

Kaiser Wilhelm has changed the trim of

Though she has been blind almost from oirth, she is always happy and cheerful. For thirty-two years she has been in the employ of a firm in New York. Among the nyums which she has written are "Safe n the Arms of Jesus" and "Rescue the Several years ago Marshall Harris,

vealthy lumberman, of Oshkosh, Wis., bequeathed to the city \$60,000, to be used in the building of a library, provided the amount was increased to \$100,000 by othe contributions. Senator Sawyer has recent-ly volunteered to add \$25,000, and it seems able that the remaining \$15,000 will be

At his recent visit to the University of Chicago John D. Rockefeller made an ad-

the joke neatly on his audience. He was referring to the money he had given to the University, and then remarked: "It is but the beginning"-when he was interrupted by frantic and jong-continued applause, as everybody supposed he After the applause had ended, however he continued thus: "And you are going on

A painting by Alma Tadema and one by Constable were stolen from a van en route from London to Paddington, Wednesday. The Scotland Yard authorities believe that they have been taken to New York, which, they allege, contains a "fence" for such property. These detectives also assert that they have positive knowledge that Gainsborough's celebrated portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire which was cut from its frame a few years ago, is now rolled up in a New York mansion subject to return if a sufficient ransom is paid. The wise men of Scotland Yard account for the nonrecovery of stolen pictures by the alleged fact that there are so many vastly rich but little cultured

are never invaded by picture experts. De Musset's Sister.

De Musset wrote some little verse That would not help his fame in print; De Musset left some letters-worse-In which he gushed devoid of stint.

De Musset's sister guards them well-Of "copy" she'll not grant a stick; Bards-round the world her praises swell-De Musset's sister is a "brick." -Emma Carleton.

Just of an age are Lou and Kitty. But Lou is stately and Kitty is small,

And a stranger, seeing them together. Would never guess they were twins at all 'Are your sisters twins?" I asked wee

Who oft cheers He answered, "They were when they wer But they haven't been for severa! years.

-M. L. Upton, in Youth's Companion.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Bad books spoil good men quicker than good books improve bad men.-Elmira Ga-Jupiter Pluvius merely wished to attend a few lawn fetes .- Pittsburg Chronicle-

An inability to make a long story short detracts much from some people's popularity .- Puck. The more powder a girl has on her face

the more she fires up when told of it. Syraeuse Post. Foreign.-"I thought her husband was

French." "Oh. no. Broken English. Detroit Tribune. A man capable of conquering habitual indolence cannot be a feeble character.-Maria Edgeworth.

"Man wants but little here below." earth, after all, is but a small portion of the universe.-Puck. Men who have seen a good deal of life don't always end by choosing their wives so well.-George Eliot.

It appears that child and woman labor is driving men out of the burglary business in Chicago.-Detroit Tribune. They say that a man is not naturally polite. But think of the old jokes he laughs at every day.-Atchison Globe.

"Oh, I don't know," remarked the Sword,

tauntingly, upon observing the operation of the Fountain Pen.-Detroit Tribune. Every woman who has seen a great deal of the men has a higher opinion of peace than she has of love.-Atchison Globe. The just living of a lifetime makes man incapable of any mere selfish hand-

ling of another's interests.-Mrs. Humphrey Ward. When one man learns to profit by the experience of another, one may look for mosquitoes at Chirstmas and holly June .- Judge.

As a rule, when a woman opens the door of an artistic career with one hand, she shuts the door on domestic happiness with the other.-Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The man who nowadays makes it h

business is to tell you that it is not hot, but humid, is the kind of criminal that ought to have lived during the inquisition .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

EFFECT OF HEAT.

The Human System Can Become Used to a Very High Temperature. Philadelphia Times.

No one can tell how high a temperature man can endure until he is subjected to the trial. The effect of an intensely heated atmosphere in causing death has been but little studied 'Some years since,' Dr. Taylor, the eminent medical jurisprudent. "I was consulted in one case in which the captain of a steam vessel was charged with manslaughter for causing man to be lashed within a short distance of the stoke-hole of the furnace. died in a few hours, apparently from the effects of his exposure. Yet the engine rooms of steamers in the tropics have been observed to have a temperature as high as 140, and engineers after a time become habituated to this excessive heat, withou appearing to suffer materially in health In certain manufactories the body appears to acquire a power, by habit, of resisting these high temperatures; still it has been proved that many suffer severely. In a report on the employment of children (London), it is stated that in a glass manufactory a thermometer held close to boy's head stood at 130 degrees, and as the inspector stood pear to observe the instrument his hat actually melted out of shape Another boy had his hair singed by the heat, and said that his clothes were sometimes singed, too, while a third worked in a temperature no less than 150 degrees. Amid this tremendous heat they carry work which requires their constant atten-They are incessantly in motion. In the Turkish bath higher temperatures than this have been noted, but there is reason to believe that serious symptom

have been occasionally produced in persons unaccustomed to them, and that in one or two cases death has resulted. All sudden changes from a low to a high temperature are liable to cause death in aged persons or in those who are suffering from organic In attempting to breathe air heated to temperatures varying from 180 to 200 degrees, there is a sense of suffocation. with a feeling of dizziness and other symp toms indicative of an effect on the brain and the circulation is enormously quick-An inquest was held on the a stoker of an ocean steamship. He had been by trade a grocer, and was not customed to excessive heat. occupied before the engine furnace he was observed to fall suddenly on the floor in a state of insensibility. When carried on deck it was found he was dead. All that was discovered on a post-mortem examination was an effusion of serum into the ventricles of the brain. It has now come one of the recognized causes of death in this country. In some cases a person may sink and die from exhaustion, or symptoms of cerebral disturbance may continue for some time and the case ultimately prove fatal.

Death from sunstroke, when it is no immediately fatal, is preceded by some well-marked symptoms, such as weakness riddiness, headache, disturbed vision, flushing of the face, followed by oppression and difficulty of breathing, and in some cases nessing into profound coma. skin is dry and hot, and the heat of the body is much greater than natural. Walk slowly and don't fret and you wi not experience anything of that sort.

The Spirit of a True University. President D. C. Gilman, in the Atlantic.

There is no such thing as a "complete

university, except in Utopia. It is probe bie, desirable, and sure (as President Ke logg, of the University of California, has suggested) that the universities of the next century will be distinguished by special traits, each aiming at superiority in some hosen department; it may be medicine jurisprudence, applied science, the clasics, or mathematics. But it is essential to a university that it should be pervaded by a right spirit-the spirit of freedom, courage enthusiasm, patience, ce-operation, and above all things, by the spirit of truth With the endowments for university purposes there will probable be just needless reduplications as the country has seen in the domain of collegiate work With multiplication will come rivalry, and with rivalry antagonism, and with antagnism great waste of force. It will I most unfortunate for the world if the form lesiastical or denominational universities prevails. There may be a place fo a great Catholic university, but why the Protestant bodies should seek to emphasize in universities their peculiar tenets or should endeavor to keep the control entific and literary investigation in the hands, let us say, of the Plymouth ren or the great Sandemanian San is by no means obvious to one who studied the growth of knowledge and agencies by which human progress been promoted. Concentration is what is now wanted, not redupileation. We have "germs" enough now in our educational nursery to supply the needs of the country

SUMMER NOVELS

It is the day of many novels, surely

Whatever other business may be dull or

may fail the publishing trade goes on. Pub-

ishers increase in number and books multiply, the output being chiefly fiction, History, biography, science, and represented, of course, among the volumes. but novels are most numerous. They are not great novels, great works of fiction like great statesmen, being rare products in any period, though fiction writers and politicians be each an army. Many of the tales even from reputable houses, when viewed from a literary standpoint, are not the paper they are printed on, and are so devoid of interest to a reader of common intelligence that the constant wonder is by what standard the publishers measure But, on the other hand, out of the great number that come fresh from the press people in the United States whose parlors in the course of a year a surprising proportion have merit both in style and as mere narratives. They do not aspire to be great; their writers modestly undertake to picture bits of life as they see them, to present imaginative visions of what life might be, or to tell tales of adventure, or to unfold mysteries which they have ingeniously contrived. What they attempt is to entertain for the moment, and in that they succeed. If there is in them a thought or a truth or a picture that lingers in the reader's mind after the volume is closed. so much the better, but if a passing pleasure is given the purpose of publisher and author is served. The mood of the reader has much to do with the impression made by books not always forceful compel a mood, but, whatever the state of mind, some tale among the constantly renewed supply can be found to harmonize with it. Take half a dozen at random from the summer grist as a sample. There is James Lane Allen's "Summer in Arcady." thrown over all that hides the offensiveness of certain phases of the realism. No one is more skillful than Mr. Allen in depicting the distinctive charm of country life, the charm that is felt most clearly by those who are but transient sojourners, Some of the scenes on that Kentucky farm are drawn with a touch that causes them to linger in the memory with a clearness him before the eye. This novel does not deserve, perhaps, to be classed with those that are written merely for the reader's entertainment. The author indicates in a preface that his story has a purpose and a mission, though precisely what this is is not clear. He half apologizes for the erratic color which he has seen fit to lay on, but, though this is true to nature, no doubt it is the blemish on his work. Human passions are not less riotous or gross in the country than the city, but their manifestation in his story teaches no lesson in particular and his apology for portraying them is hardly satisfactory. Improprieties are not the less objectionable because they are set forth under the plea of "frankness" and a "mission." Their bold presentation without excuse would offend less, A pretty pastoral is marred by the introduction of this strain hitherto unknown to Mr. Allen's work.

Robert Barr tells a tale of another sort. There is no poetry in his make-up, but plenty of imagination. "From Bourne" is a detective story of an unusual sort, aid from the other world being invoked to discover a murderer. The spirit of the murdered man and that of a Chicago newspaper man figure actively in this work, and when it is over the ghost of the poisoned victim wished he had let worldly affairs alone. This is what, in the classic language of Miss Gilder, might be called a "rattling good story." "Some Correspondence and Six Conversations," by Clyde Fitch, are fragmentary sketches of an airy touch-and-go sort that leave much to the imagination if the imagination is in working order, but are complete enough in themselves to meet all reasonable requirements. The lightness of the author's touch and the lightness of his theme are well

matched. This is truly a summer novel. H. G. Wells has written two stories, in both of which he shows the possession of a lively if not a happy imagination. His "Wonderful Visit" tells the distressing experiences of an angel who unexpectedly found himself stranded in an English village. The story is relieved by touches of humor, but this relief is absent from his later work, "The Island of Dr. Moreau." This is a hideous tale of a vivisectionist who, in order to carry out his mission for experiment, hid himself on a remote island in the Pacific and used his surgical skill in an effort to transform animals into creatures of other forms and characteristics. The result was a collection of monsters, and the chapters describing them seem to have been inspired by and will inspire a

series of nightmares. L. Dougall, a Canadian writer, has produced some very good short stories, but is less successful in his more ambitious tale "The Madonna of a Day." It is the story of a young London newspaper woman who uses all the latest American slang and poses as "one of the boys" in a free-andeasy rather fast "new-woman" style, who, in a somnambulistic sleep, falls from a Canadian Pacific train and wanders into a mining camp, where she is at first supposed by the astonished, half drunken laborers to be "Our Lady" from the other world. Her acceptance of the role of the sweet and plous ingenue as her best means of protection from vicious and lawless men and her subsequent realization that old-fashioned feminine gentleness and plety are more profitable on the whole in any condition of life than an appearance of "fastness" form the lesson of the tale. The idea is wholesome, but the situations are improbable and the agony too long drawn out. It is a readable, but hardly an artistic story One who wants light reading for his summer vacation can hardly draw amiss if he

latest stock. Getting His Money's Worth.

selects at haphazard from the publishers'

A man with a very strong chin and watchful black eyes went into a prominent Chestnut street cafe yesterday and When he had finished he ordered dinner. called for his bill. He looked over the statement for a moment and then he said: "How's this? There's five cents overcharge here." The colored waiter scratched his head for a moment and replied: "Yes, sah! I reckon dat's fo' de bread and but-"But I didn't eat any bread and butter and I didn't order any." retorted the guest, whose black eyes began "No. sah," said the waiter, "but bread an' buttah is allers exter w'en hit's The guest and the sarved wid steak, sah." waiter r itinued the debate for a few minutes, the the guest said: "I suppose the pper and vinegar and such ee?" "O! yas, sah!" "Well, salt ard he bread and butter. Here's While the waiter was setbill at the desk, the angry guest took the salt celiar and pepper-box and emptied their contents into his plate. He cruets, and picking up the bread and butter he carried them out into Chestnut street and threw them into the gutter.

How the Bedonin Reasons It Out.

National Review. When the six days were finished, says the Bedourn, and the Creator was composing himself to sleep, a man stood before him and said: "Thou hast apportioned this to one folk and that to another, but to us what? for, lo! we are still in the desert." And Allah looked down on His new-made world, and said that the man spoke truly; for, indeed. He had forgotten one But being over weary and little dis listurb His order. He replied: give you nothing for your own. But what shall take when and where ye can." And Allah rested from the work of creation, and to this day the Bedouin remain in the design to the design of the state of the ert, taking from other men what and where